

England and Italy. He regards these countries as belonging to the class that think of the future rather than the past. He said nothing about the French, but it is evident that the Bolsheviks regard this country as their most formidable opponent in the conference.

The Allies have practically agreed to adopt some of the Russian suggestions as a basis of conciliation, especially those dealing with the reduction of armaments. The London experts, to which the Russians particularly object.

It seems to be the plan of the Bolshevik delegates to make as much noise as possible with the idea of impressing Moscow with the notion that they are the dominating factor in the conference. This is made evident by the stenographic records of their speeches which are being sent to Lenin as fast as made.

Balk at Any Indemnity
Rakowsky, one of the Red delegates, said that the Bolsheviks had not come to the conference with the idea of giving the noose put around their necks in the shape of reparations which would end the political and economic independence of Russia.

But, he said, the principle that we are obliged to pay those who have legitimate claims upon us, but aside from the loans made by the Allied governments to the Bolsheviks, there is nothing against them that would equalize the score. It is ridiculous for France to insist upon the payment of old Russian debts while she is refusing to pay the new ones.

Behind the scenes of the conference a great deal of negotiating is going on and there are constant private conversations between the delegates. Lloyd George, Barthou, Fata, Wirth and the Russians. Secret diplomacy is still flourishing and, despite all the talk of the equality of nations at this conference, the nationalistic attitude is still the dominant influence.

Britain and Italy Together
The British seem to have the strong grip on all the commissions and Italy has allied herself with them and also acts as go-between for the opposite side. The French, however, are holding together, but are not able to make much progress or gain much support from the other states, Poland and the Scandinavian powers, with Switzerland and Spain, are assuming a neutral attitude, but their sympathies are obviously with the Germans. All the French delegates are insisting that the conference be limited strictly to the Canner resolutions, and frequently the French delegation is in a position to differ materially with those of the British and the Italians, the latter being particularly anxious to give the Germans and Russians no cause for complaint.

M. Colrat, French chairman of the economic commission, made two suggestions to-day which were unacceptable to the British. He wanted the commission divided into four sub-committees, but the British insisted that two were sufficient. The Germans and Russians, combined with the Serbians and the Dutch, took the side of the British and defeated the French suggestion.

Change in French Attitude
M. Colrat also wanted a sub-committee formed by five Allied experts, but the French were beaten by practically the same line of argument. The French suggestions designed to wipe up the Russians and the Germans.

It may be said, however, that the French are trying to change their attitude toward the conference and the policy of obstruction which they seemed to have agreed upon at the outset has been reconsidered. They are trying to bring to the conference the conference accomplished, but the program, an attitude of hostility by them would be fatal to their ambitions.

The recommendation of Sir Robert Stevenson, secretary of the committee, includes Gustave Cassel, Sweden; Dr. J. A. K. van der Stoep, of the Netherlands; Bank; Dr. Prospier, director of the Prague Savings Bank; and Sir Basil Blackett, of England, who will be chairman. The Russians wanted a place name an authority, but were unable to get those of other nations. Frau A. Vardier was not selected for this committee because he had no official or unofficial status. However, he will be invited to give his opinions before the committee.

Financial Experts Meet Today
GENOA, April 14 (By The Associated Press).—To-day morning the financial experts of the powers will meet at to-day's meeting again will gather at Lloyd George's villa, and in the afternoon they probably will be joined by the principal delegates of the five countries. German financial experts are expected to attend these private conferences, as she was not a party to the League of Nations.

The straightening out of the moot points in the report will be effected by informal meetings before Germany is invited in. It had been expected that Russia would not reply to the report of the experts, but this reply now has been postponed indefinitely.

Russian circles it was asserted that the Soviet delegation would not be in a position to meet to-day to give an official reply in writing on the report of the London experts. Besides the Allied chiefs, were these experts of the inviting powers, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, Great Britain; Jacques Seydoux, France, and M. de Broqueville, Belgium. Lloyd George invited his chief of staff to remain for luncheon, but the discussion might not be interrupted.

Germany's Position Discussed
During the day in conference circles, the position of Germany was widely discussed and also the attitude of France toward the conference in general. French spokesmen asserted that France would heartily join in the plan of suggestions which would be helpful to the restoration, and especially looking toward the reduction of loans for her. It was declared, however, that questions touching on the German reparations must be left to the reparations commission.

A communication issued from French sources during the day had as its aim the exploding of the Russian contention of the Russians that their budget was in a better condition. The statement said that in November last the Russian budget, balanced, except for 200,000,000 gold rubles, was not in a better condition. This deficit was not by printing 46,000,000,000 gold rubles, and after this the Russian financial commissary, still according to the French, made a statement that the deficit was really 800,000,000 gold rubles, and in January, 1922, the situation was so hopeless that the government decided to lay the budget aside altogether.

While economies is the order of the day, the German press are indications that international politics are in the minds of the statesmen, big and small, in the corridors and anterooms. A favorite subject for discussion is speculation as to the real program of

Germans Claim Genoa Victory On Reparations

Delegates, Silent and Cheerful, Said to Believe Commission's Reply to Note Leaves Negotiations Open

Gain for Russia Is Seen

Observers Believe Two Outside Nations Are in Position to Profit by Conference

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.
GENOA, April 14.—While all the members of the German delegation here, including Chancellor Wirth and Foreign Minister Rathenau, are maintaining a discreet silence on all subjects before the conference which affect armament reduction and reparations, the atmosphere at their headquarters was distinctly cheerful to-day. This was due to the receipt of a telegram from Berlin containing a transcript of the Reparation Commission's reply to the last German note in which they have found much cause for satisfaction.

The satisfaction of the Germans is predicated on three factors. The first is that the note of the commission, while not being couched in particularly polite language, leaves the door open for further negotiations.

Lloyd George. He rarely is seen in public, but is described as working laboriously at the Villa de Albertini at Albano. Some of the gossip attributes to him a great plan affecting Great Britain and Europe generally, which has not yet divulged.

Other gossip is to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George wishes to prove that failure to discuss German reparations, which is a vital issue, is entirely due to an insistence on the question of reparations by France. He wants to return to England in a position to prove to his fellow countrymen that France alone is responsible for the undesirable situation in which Europe is placed.

Among other unconfirmed reports in circulation is one that now British following the conclusion of the accord in March between Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Soviet Russia, made a loan of 100,000,000 to Poland. This report is said to have been circulated with the idea of creating the impression that Great Britain is seeking to supplant French influence in Poland.

France Wants Armament Question Left to League

Cabinet Notifies Barthou Not to Participate in Discussion if Problem Is Brought Up

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.
PARIS, April 14.—The French public opinion has been greatly aroused by the several attempts of the Soviet delegates to bring up the question of armaments in the Genoa conference and the statement by Lloyd George that if this question is not discussed there it will be taken up at a subsequent meeting.

The French Cabinet has decided that the question comes up M. Barthou must insist that it be referred to the League of Nations. The matter be taken up despite this stand of France, the policy will be to instruct the French delegates to refrain from any part in the discussion of the question of armaments. The French is ready to become easy prey, but France is ready to become easy prey, but France is ready to become easy prey.

The "Temps" thinks that the question of armaments will not be discussed at Genoa for two reasons. The first is that such a procedure would require the Soviet delegates to agree to the reduction of armaments, and this would break the agreement of the nations in the other stipulations. This would result, according to the "Temps," in each country in the League of Nations.

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Ultimatum Reported Issued to Red Envoys

Lloyd George Said to Have Demanded Favorable Reply to Day to Allied Proposals

LONDON, April 14 (By The Associated Press).—A Reuters dispatch from Paris to-night says a French official statement, issued at the close of to-day's meeting of the "Big Four" conference, declared that Prime Minister Lloyd George had declared that unless the Russian delegation had given a favorable reply by 11 o'clock tomorrow to the proposals presented in the Genoa conference, so far as the Russian question was concerned, would be ended.

There is no corroboration of the dispatch, although a special to "The Times" from Genoa says that the Russian delegation is expected to arrive in London to-day. It is reported that the Russian delegation is expected to arrive in London to-day.

for further negotiations. This was the real purpose of Wirth's reply to the commission's decision on the moratorium. The Germans are also glad that a long period was allowed to consider their reply, which will not be required until May 15. This will give them plenty of time to consider the situation while they are working here to bring the whole matter before the conference.

The Germans have high hopes that the ground will be prepared at this conference for a readjustment of the world's economic affairs in a manner which will crystallize sentiment in favor of a revision of the reparations program of the Allies. All the German delegates showed that they regarded this latest note from the Reparation Commission as a victory for German diplomacy, which places them in a desirable strategic position here.

It is the opinion of observers here that Russia also has gained a great advantage in the first days of the conference and that with a working agreement with Germany the two stand in a position to profit by the conference. However, the Germans are contenting themselves with the expression of satisfaction that the Ruhr will not be occupied in the immediate future and that they do not doubt consider that danger as a remote possibility.

The reparations question looms in the background of all discussions and the French are finding themselves in an increasingly difficult position. Germany is playing a waiting game with everything to gain by the developments of the next two weeks both as to payments to the Allies and the reduction of land armaments by her neighbors.

GENOA, April 14 (By The Associated Press).—Chancellor Wirth of Germany declared to-day he would not submit in any way the commission of representatives from the Saar Valley, who came here to protest against French occupation of that region. Dr. Wirth said he was determined to adhere strictly to the agenda of the conference, which, he said, excluded political questions.

They certainly will offer to proposals endangering Russian sovereignty. Referring to the Reuters dispatch from Paris, "The Herald" writes: "It is clear there is no truth in the story, which evidently is a malicious French invention intended to conceal the rapidly developing division in the Allied ranks."

Austria Expresses Thanks For Franco-British Aid

GENOA, April 14 (By The Associated Press).—Chancellor Schober of Austria left for Vienna to-night to spend Easter at home. His place at the economic conference will be taken by Dr. Alfred Gumbel, Austrian Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Before his departure Herr Schober visited Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Barthou. He thanked the latter for the credits which the French Chamber had passed for Austria, expressing satisfaction over the interest and sympathy France had shown toward his country.

The British Prime Minister asked many questions about the political and economic situation in Austria, showing interest in the reconstruction efforts. The Chancellor voiced thanks for the credit which had been extended by England.

Munitions First, Then Army's Ordnance Chief Points Out War's Need at Muscle Shoals Discussion

Munitions are more important than soldiers in the first months of modern warfare, according to General Devine, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., said last night at a public discussion of the Muscle Shoals nitrogen plant, attended by engineers and military men from both sides of the Atlantic.

The discussion was held at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. "The World War has convincingly shown us that with equal starts new soldiers and new munitions are needed to the fighting front at least twelve months ahead of new munitions," General Williams declared. Large stocks of munitions stored in peace times were exhausted by the war.

There is little chance for an immediate resumption of operations in the view of W. S. Landis, chief technologist of the American Cyanide Company, who described the project as a plant built to meet war needs. He said that while every engineer would like to see a commercial use for the plant might be found, he was not in sympathy with subsidized operation, which would be a burden on the government.

Brigadier General Harry Taylor, Assistant Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., spoke on "Muscle Shoals as a Power Plant." He said that the plant, designed by E. A. Yates, of the American Cyanide Company, engineers, and Francis E. Frothingham, of Coffin & Burr, bankers.

Woman Asks Prosecution of Senator J. I. France

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Miss Mary G. Kilbreth, vice president of the Women's Patriotic Publishing Company of New York, filed a complaint with the Department of Justice to-day against Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, alleging that he violated the statute against criminal correspondence with foreign governments.

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Mutineers Seize Court in Dublin; Coup Is Feared

Seat of High Justice in All South Ireland Barred by Rebels After Capture Is Effected Through Ruse

Blow to Hopes in Parley

Sligo Prepares for Conflict To-morrow if Griffith Is Prevented From Talking

From The Tribune's European Bureau
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, April 14.—Hopes on a settlement in the critical Irish situation sank to-day when Dublin awoke this morning to find that the mutineers of the Irish republican army had seized the seat of the High Court of Justice in southern Ireland. They also seized and occupied a hotel adjoining and expelled the guests.

As the day wore on there were other rumors that various public buildings had been seized and that a coup d'etat similar to that of 1916 was being staged. Although the loyal Free State troops occupied the postoffice building as a precautionary measure, no further attempts to bring the mutineers under control were explained by the commandant of the mutineers, Roderick O'Connor, that no coup d'etat was intended; that it had become necessary to seize certain buildings in order to obtain accommodations for his force.

Take Possession Without Fight
The seizure was regarded in Dublin as a defiant gesture by the rebels, intended to show that they will maintain an intransigent attitude, despite the conference between the British and Irish sections. The mutineers occupied the High Court without violence, and the only casualty was due to the accidental discharge of a rifle, which wounded a man in the leg.

Several hundred additional mutineers arrived during the night, and the building was surrounded by the rebels. The invaders are well supplied with food and ammunition, and are evidently prepared to stand a siege if attacked.

Although Dublin is in a state of alarm because of these developments, the storm center in Ireland promised to shift westward in view of the Free State meeting which Arthur Griffith is expected to address to-morrow at Sligo. The rebels are well supplied with food and ammunition, and are evidently prepared to stand a siege if attacked.

McKeown Repudiates Order
In view of the threatened clash the Mayor of Sligo has appealed to the citizens to maintain order and to avoid acts of violence. A telegram was received at the meeting of the Sligo Corporation from General McKeown, the famous Irish republican leader, who is now at Free State, saying that as the military authority of the section he knows nothing of the prohibition against the gathering of the rebels.

The Mayor proposed a resolution urging all citizens to avoid demonstrations on Sunday and to co-operate in maintaining order. The rebels declared the prohibition was a challenge to the authority of the Dail Eireann and that Griffith, who had been arrested by the Free State, should be released.

Senate Votes 17 Million More for Disabled Men
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House bill authorizing an additional appropriation of \$17,000,000 for hospital facilities for disabled former service men was passed unanimously to-day by the Senate and now goes to President Harding for final approval.

There was little discussion and the unanimous roll call was ordered, according to the House Republican Record. Mr. McKeown, in charge, said that the bill would give a "clear declaration of the policy of this government to care for and protect its defenders."

Archbishop Hayes Urges Peace
Dublin, April 14 (By The Associated Press).—Civil war in Ireland would shock America and cost Ireland the loss of hosts of sincere friends, says a message sent by Archbishop Hayes of New York to Archbishop Byrne of New York, expressing hope for a successful outcome of the conference between the Free State and the rebels.

John D. Ryan, of New York, has sent the following message to Lord Mayor O'Neill: "The feeling is strong here that any one who is held to be responsible for the support and sympathy of all Americans."

Woman Sees and Hears Caller, But Only Desdemona Is Able to Trace Footsteps
TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Mrs. Robert Williams, her brother and her mother were taken to the hospital this morning in their home in White City Park, near here. All of them are worried.

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U. S. Minister to Hungary



Theodore Brentano sails to-day for Europe to assume the post to which he recently was appointed.

Brentano Sails To-day For Post in Hungary

Former Chicago Judge Will Represent U. S. in Diplomatic Service

Theodore Brentano, of Chicago, America's first diplomatic representative to an independent Hungary, will sail to-day on the America, of the United States Lines, calling at Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

Judge Brentano served on the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, for more than thirty years, a portion of the time as chief justice. He was educated in Germany and Switzerland, as well as in the United States.

Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, and his bride, who was Miss Ines Keyser, of Belgium, also will sail on the America. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson arrived here on March 14 on their honeymoon. They spent several weeks in Washington and this city visiting friends.

Unpreparedness Seen Costly
The statement followed a series of questions by Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska, who contended that the "European idea" of preparedness had been proposed by the World War. General Harbord declared that the United States would have saved much money upon it if it had been properly prepared.

Senator Hitchcock argued that the United States had "foiled" all Europe in getting actively and effectively into the fray in less than a year. To this the general answered that the preparation taken place ahead of the declaration of war Germany "might have felt different about engaging us."

Something Would Crack
General Harbord pressed the need for officers and men to do "what the public expects of us." It is the work outside of the actual army functions that are needed, he said, and the appropriations and otherwise had shown that it believed such work was being done.

More Troops at Harbor Posts
It was disclosed also that the department contemplates an early "scattering" of the Harbor posts and divisions, now stationed at Camp Dix, Camp Lewis, Wash., respectively. The troops of the 1st Division will be distributed among the Harbor posts.

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Army Near to Breaking Point, Harbord Says

Deputy Chief of Staff, Before Senate Committee, Voices Protest Against House Cut in Personnel

Demands 150,000 Men Cost to Country Because of Delay in War Plans Cited in Opposing Cut

WASHINGTON, April 14 (By The Associated Press).—The question of military preparedness arose to-day in the Senate Appropriations Committee during its consideration of the army appropriation bill. Discussion of the subject was brief, but Senators said the question of a national policy had grown out of the fight over the House reduction in the size of the army.

Major General J. G. Harbord, deputy chief of staff, and Brigadier General William Lassiter, in charge of military operations and training, appeared before the committee to present the War Department's views on the subject of the House cut, the former insisting that the organization was strained to the breaking point now under the forced reduction of the army.

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Arab Organ Advocates Wilson Still Leader, Note Hed to Hint

Purpose Declared to Force Britain to Abandon Balfour Homeland Program

JERUSALEM, March 18 (By The Associated Press).—Open advice to the Arabs is being given by "Palestine," the leading Arab daily, to force the Egyptian example and organize real attacks on as to compel the British government to abolish the Balfour declaration making Palestine a national homeland for the Jews.

This, coupled with Lord Northcliffe's assertion, made while he was in this country, that there was bound to be an unhealthy Palestine soon, is causing considerable disorders among the Christians and Moslems. Now that the Christians and followers of Mahomet are politically united against the Jewish movement, the latter and themselves in grave danger. They still remember that the Jerusalem disturbances and the troubles at Jaffa took place during Easter week.

Harding Calls On House for 86,000 Navy
In the measure now pending in the House, "I do not doubt the good faith of the committee majority in believing that the navy can be maintained under the limitations fixed in the pending bill, and I am heartily in accord with every consistent effort to deepen the debt in governmental expenditures."

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